Second Floor Holiday Bargains

Water Mink Head Scart, \$1.75; worth up to \$3.25. See our line 5 o'clock Tea Aprons. Big line of 25c Aprons. Special-At

15e a regular 25e Apron. Icywool Fascinators from 50c up to Ladies' Mackintoshes make a nice Imas present. We show a great line.

Balance of our stock of Smoking Jackets at \$4.25 to close. This week special prices on Sealskin (Alaska) and all Fur Garments. Also, Fine India (Camel's Hair)

Shawls. New line Moreen, Black and Fancy Silk Skirts; also, Hair Cloth Skirts. Visit second floor for Holiday Bar-

L. S. Ayres & Co. MONDAY WINDOW BARGAINS

\$17-TO-\$30

One hundred of them at \$7.98

IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Ladies' Writing Desks-100 of them only-in artistic Mahogany and Curly Birch, regular price \$17 to \$30, Mon-day at \$7.98. Sale begins Monday morning at 8. No telephone orders taken. No dealer allowed to buy if we

Only cash orders received. Compare these Desks with others in Look at the other windowful of

Store open every night till Christmas,

- ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER



It's a Pleasure

When you go shopping to find that you can buy twice as many presents for a small amount as you had acricipated. This is the surprise we have for everyone who calls at Marcy's for Christmas presents. Our stock is so large and the prices so low it makes it easy to select what you want. Cut glass at wholesale prices. Our stock of silver novelties the very best the market affords. Watches from \$3 to \$350. Clocks from 75 cents to \$250.

MARCY JEWELER 38 West Washington Street

KOKOMO MEN SUMMONED.

They Will Probably Be Before Council Investigating Committee.

The Council investigating committee will meet again this afternoon to continue the inquiry into the affairs of the Department of Public Works. Messrs. Stewart and Carter, of Kokomo, have been asked to be in attendance and a great deal of interest centers in their testimony. The affidavits which they furnished Mayor Denny have been denied in substance and there is some curiosity to hear what they will have to say further regarding the allegation that certain city officials have been receiv-ing commissions as agents for their stone. The committee also proposes to examine at length President Wildman, City Engineer Brown and Street Commissioner Fisher upon the statements made by witnesses Bash and Humphreys before the committee last Thursday.

DANGEROUS MIDDLE POLES.

George Scipp Seriously Injured on Columbia-Avenue Car.

George Scipp, aged fifty years, narrowly escaped a fracture of the skull yesterday morning while riding on a Columbia avenue car, at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and St. Clair street. He was standing on the platform and leaned too far over the rail. His head struck a pole, the blow rendering him unconscious for several hours. He was carried into Haag's drug store and put under the care of Dr. Furgeson. At first it was thought Scipp was fatally injured, but after a time he rallied and at noon was able to be removed to his home, No. 25 Traub avenue.

"Onion Tears," a Comic Song.

"Onlon Tears" is a comic song recently hung up in the windows of music houses and conspicuous in a lavish display of green printing ink. H. J. Schonacker, of this city, who has published more musical compositions probably than any other Indianian, has furnished the music, which has a simple melody with a refrain that has a pretty rhythm to it. The words give the tale of a maid whose fondness for onions led to her conversion into a spring onion on strict mythological lines. Her sighing lover is induced to join her and form an "angelic hash" combination.

The Jew a Riddle.

To-night, at Plymouth Church, Rabbi Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia, will lecture on the subject, "The Jew a Riddle." Mr. Berkowitz holds a foremost position among the Jewish leaders of the country. and, though yet a young man, is minister to one of the largest congregations in the East. He has a striking personality and is an eloquent speaker. "The Jew a Riddle" is said to be his most popular lecture, as it is surely among the most interesting. To-night's lecture is the fifth in the Monte-

Will Feed the Entire Party. The committee on programme selected from the Democratic organizations of the city to prepare a list of toasts for the Tomlinson Hall banquet, Jan. 8, met at the Grand Hotel yesterday afternoon, Myron W. King is chairman of the committee, but declined last night to submit a list of the speakers. He says that the greatest craters of the party are to be invited, including the silver-tongued Cockran, of New York.

One thousand members of the Indiana Democracy are to be fed.

Sale of Schrader's Store. Don't miss the sale of fine things at Schrader's china store. Everything in the store must be sold at a big bargain and at prices that will close the business. Sale until

turther notice.

NEW LIQUOR LAW

SUPT. POWELL'S IDEAS OF THE FEATURES IT SHOULD CONTAIN.

He Would Have a \$1,000 License-Plan of Doing Away with Wine Rooms.

"Have you any suggestions to make to the Legislature regarding a revision of the present liquor laws?" was asked Superintendent Powell yesterday afternoon by a Journal reporter. The superintendent sat in his office at police headquarters at the time, talking to Captain J. B. Conner, member of the Board of Public Safety. The two had been conversing about needed amendments, and the Brooks law of Pennsylvania had been up for consideration. Both gentlemen regard the Brooks law as a model one. To the question the superintendent replied:

"It would not be becoming my position to make any direct suggestions to the Legislature. My position is to see that the laws are observed and not to make them. My suggestions, based upon fifty-seven Sundays in trying to enforce the present liquor law, are free to all. Recently I was asked to draft a new law, but I declined, as it is not my place. Several outlines have been shown me, but none which I have seen quite coincide with my views." "What is your opinion of the present

"I think it is woefully defective. It should be amended so it can be enforced. As the law now stands, the burden of proof is on the State. The breweries or none of their agents or employes should be permitted to take out a license. Drivers, employes, collectors or other employes are now allowed to take them out, and anybody is allowed to run the saloon who will sell their particular kind of beer. The independent saloon keepers are against this method. Nearly all of the trouble given us now is by saloons controlled by the breweries. The latter defend the manager

acting as an agent is not so careful about obeying the law as he would be if he "Do you think that the license should be increased in amount?" was asked.

"It should be raised to \$1,000 at least, and only persons whose characters have been passed upon as good should be intrusted with authority to sell intoxicating liquor. The citizens of each ward should be given the right to say whether a saloon should be allowed to operate in their ward or not. Breweries or bottling houses should not be allowed to have any interest in the saloon, the furniture, the fixtures or be permitted to own the building in which the saloon is located. The object of this, in my opinion, would make saloons independent and each one responsible for the observance of the law. The County Commissioners should be required to respect remonstrances and examine the police records of all applicants."

"What have you to suggest as a means of doing away with the wine rooms?"

"First, the license should describe accurately by feet and inches, number and location, the room in which it is proposed to seil and the law should confine the sale to that room and make it an offense to sell or give away in any other room than the one described.

of the place if he is arrested, and a man

or give away in any other room than the one described. Second, provision should be made that the doors and windows and all obstructions should be removed so that a full and complete view can be had of the room, and a penalty prescribed for violating said provision. Also, it should be forbidden that tables, chairs or other articles of furniture be in the room. This would do away with the nefarious wine room and at the same time do away with the barthe same time do away with the bar-room loafer. Women and girls will not go to a place and drink when they have to stand in full view of the street and in the

stand in full view of the street and in the same room with men."

Speaking of the wine rooms, Superintendent Powell said that they were the worst foes to society to-day. Hardly a day passes but that some mother comes to him and complains of her daughter frequenting such complains of her daughter frequenting such places, and as a general rule it is but a few weeks afterward until the police are asked to remove the same girl from some questionable resort. Husbands call and state that their wives are visiting wine rooms, and wives have the same to say of their husbands. The superintendent has been powerless to crush out the evil, for the present law does not make a provision for it.

THE WINE-ROOM EVIL. While speaking of the wine rooms and

their unwholesome effects the superintend-"The wine rooms are nothing more than feeders for disreputable resorts, and scores of women owe their downfall to them. They are also responsible for the breaking up of scores of homes. To many they appear harmless, but my observation has been that when a young girl or a women begins to arrange meetings at them and begins to arrange meetings at them and begins to drink she is lost. Take away all partitions and confine sales of liquor to one room, as described; take out all articles of furniture, and there will be no wine room. It is the secrecy afforded by the wine room which makes their existence possible. If the people of this State could understand the room which makes their existence possible. stand the wine room and know its effect and influence on society they would rise up en masse and demand its suppression." The superintendent related several instances which have come to his attention, showing the evils arising from wine rooms. One mother called upon him and stated that she had two daughters, aged twelve and fourteen years, respectively, who were in the habit of going to a wine room near their habits. their home. The mother was powerless, as the girls would run away to visit it. They first went there just to see what the place was like, and, being treated cordially, they returned. Superintendent Powell could make no arrest, but he called the proprietor of the place before him and gave him such a scoring that never since has there been any complaint made of him. Another sad story, which culminated in a divorce case, was that of a carpenter, the father of two children. He trusted his wife implicitly, and the first intimation he had of her ever doing wrong was one evening when she was brought home drunk. She made a confession, in which she said she had tired of the monotony of her household duties and had been drawn to the wine room in the square adjoining her home, for the first time as a diversion. The man went as a child while he was telling the super-intendent of his troubles. A father came one day and asked assistance in finding his daughter. She had left home. It was found afterward that she had run away with a man whom she had been meeting in a wine room. This was one of the cases that never reached the attention of the papers. Many similar incidents were related, all tending to show that the wine rooms need immediate attention. "Would you make it an offense for saloon keeper or a barkeeper to be in his place of business at illegal hours," was a question asked the superintendent. "I would make it an offense for anybody to be there on Sundays or after hours, and the fact that he or they, proprietor or cus-tomers, is found there should be prima facle evidence of the violation of the statute, and thus not put the burden of proof on the State to convict. Now an officer must first get into a saloon (if he can), then he must prove who sold, to whom sold, what was sold, and whether intoxicating liquors were sold, and how much was paid. The saloon keeper has every advantage."
Further, Superintendent Powell stated that he would like to see the law amended so that saloons and restaurants could not saloon-restaurants are violating the law be made for the speak easy drug stores. EXTENT OF THE PENALTY.

be operated as one establishment. The "At what would you fix the penalty for violations of the law?" "The penalty should be a fine and im-

prisonment for the first offense, a heavier fine and imprisonment for the second, with perpetual revocation of license for the

"Mr Powell, there are many persons who criticise your policy, which, of course, is the policy of the board. What do you think of these criticisms?"

"I have heard the kicks, as many of them are brought to me. Some seem to think that we ought to be more liberal and we are drawing the lines too tight, but if they will read the laws of some other States they will find that we are quite liberal. I have been very much interested in the Brooks law of Pennsylvania. With all its restrictions it has been in force several years and the people are satisfied The law-abiding man, whether he be saloon keeper or customer, never makes objection to stringent laws. I have found that the greatest objections to the enforcement of the laws' restriction on the liquor law come from the very men who demand that saloon keepers seil at times prohibited. Many saloon keepers would hall with delight a law which would compel ail to close on Sundays and at stated hours, but because a few persist in selling at illegal hours others feel they must do the same or lose some of their trade. Citizens with great self-respect will sneak in back doors by decorated and applaus for a drink. If men would not buy at freely distributed to all

illegal hours men would not sell, hence I I am in favoring of punishing the buyer as well as the seller." Captain Conner, who had listened to what Mr. Powell had to say, stated that he coincided with his views.

"The board has found it well nigh impossible," he began, "for the police force to prevent all violations of the law. There

are a few men here in the saloon business who are honorable and observe the law. It would be well, if possible, to limit the whole business to them. But for the others I can say it would require at least one policeman in every one of their saloons to compel the observance of the law. In other words, it would require more than four times the entire present force and every hour day and night of their time, under the present law, to compel obedience to it. That would require more than \$600,000 annually to do this work, to say nothing about watching gamblers, burglars, thieves are a few men here in the saloon busiabout watching gamblers, burglars, thieves and criminals. That illustrates just how inefficient the present law is."

"Will any amendments to the present law be asked for, to your knowledge?"

"Yes, but if reports heard in this city are to be credited, there could be little hope of any being made."

"To what do you refer?"

"Well, it is said that when the liquor Dealers' Association met in Evansville, several months ago, assurance was given out

eral months ago, assurance was given out with some confidence that no odds how the election went, they would not be hurt and as a consequence the burdens of campaign contributions would not be required and this year they would be relieved of that"

"Who gave such assurances?"
"The Democratic party never needed to give any, of course, for they never showed any inclination of danger to that business. As to the others it is traced to this city, but I have never thought that the tail could wag the dog and have not believed that a few Indianapolis people could control the whole State on a matter so vital to all, and though I have no reason to doubt that some such assurances were given to the Evansville convention, it was done by persons not authorized to speak for the people of the State or even for the members of the Legislature from this city and county. But I never could understand why it is in this city we have a few people who seek to manipulate these matters in a direction far beneath their own convic-

Mr. Conner declined to give any names. In a conversation which followed he spoke approvingly of the Brooks law and it was plain to be seen that the ideas which he and Mr. Powell have for revising the present law are taken partly from it.

An Arrest in Reynolds's Place. John Reynolds, manager of the saloon on West Market street formerly owned by Tobias Howe, was arrested last night on the charge of violating the Sunday liquor ordinance. The arrest was made by Sergeant Lowe, who invaded the place and found a man and woman in the wine room in the rear of the saloon. Reynolds insistd that the couple were his relatives, com to visit him from st. Louis, and that he was violating no law. A glass of beer half consumed sat on the table between the couple. The beverage was taken to police headquarters and will be produced in Police Court this morning. The saloon of which Reynolds is manager is owned by Chapin

A BOOM IN BUILDING

ARCHITECTS PLANNING FOR STRUCT-URES TO COST OVER \$750,000.

Martindale Block to Be Remodeled and Heightened-Building to Supplant Old Pyle House.

A representative of the Journal called on a number of architects and contractors Saturday to ascertain the outlook for building the coming year and all spoke very encouragingly. During the last of December, 1893, the architects had not more than \$200,000 of buildings to sketch and plan and now they are preparing plans for over \$750,000 of new buildings, and it is thought, from the remarks made by parties of ample means, that within sixty days double this amount of building will be in the hands of architects for plans. Among the fine buildings to be erected, already planned, are the new building of the Gas Company, the home of the Scottish Rite, the new Piel block on West Ohio street, the new Mayflower Church on Seventh street, the remodeling of the Martindale block, corner of Pennsylvania and Market, which, in the remodeling, is to have two stories added to it, the Medical College, corner of Mississippi and Ohio streets, and the large addition to the Indiana cotton mill, making it the largest mill west of the Alleghany mountains. The Knights of Pythias now have only \$7,000 to raise to get their property, corner of Massachusetts avenue and Pennsylvania street, free of incumbrance. Parties will then advance the money needed to erect their new temple and this \$7,000 will be paid in the next thirty days, one year in advance of the time required. E. F. Claypool is seriously considering the erection of a fine business block, with rooms for offices in the second, third, fourth and fifth stories, and a large hall in the sixth story, and it is among the probabilities he will in a season or two rebuild the Bates

The old Pyle House at Ohio and Meridian streets is to give place to a fine block, and on South Meridian street it is expected the only vacant lot north of the Union tracks will be built on. Contractors say that they are now doing double the amount of work which they had in hand at this time last year, and every day contracts are being let for houses to cost from six thousand to fifteen thousand dollars. One of the largest contractors said ects for contractors had not been brighter than now at any time in several years. Another favorable feature is that mechanics and employes who are on salaries are now better employed, and building through the savings and building associations will be resumed in the early spring much more extensively than in the last eighteen months. With the large number of new blocks to be erected, the large number of fine residences and the numerous cottages which will go up, the latter, through the aid of the associations, the contractor thought the outlook decidedly more favorable than at the close of the year 1893 and the opening of 1894. Another point in favor of taking this favorable view of the matter, said the contractor, is that so many brick are being carried over and the lumber yards are so abundantly stocked up, that no market advance in prices of build-ing material need be looked for, and best of all, continued the contractor, the relations between the contractors and the carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, etc., are more pleasant than at any time in years, and the leaders of the unions have shown a disposition to act reasonably on the wage question. The number of hours will not form so important a feature of adjusting differences between bosses and employes, since wages being paid by the hour, it is immaterial whether a carpenter, bricklayer or stonemason works eight or ten hours of the day. The understanding between con-tractors and laborers is that the year will open at about the present scale of wages per hour, and if building operations meet expectations later in the season, there will

be a readjustment of wages to suit the more prosperous times. The Holiday Trade. Inquiry among the wholesale dealers develops the fact that the holiday trade is considerably better in many lines than last year. Among the busiest of the merchants are the confectioners, who are working day and night forces to fill orders. Then the dealers in crockery and glassware are very busy. There is much greater demand for glassware, especially cut glass and dishes of old-fashion design. At the Art Emporium they are very busy. There is a great craze on the Florentine style of frames. and etchings are in much demand. The jewelers are having a good trade from the classes able to indulge in costly gifts. Inquiry shows that there is to be much more giving at Christmastide of useful presents, such as boots and shoes, gents' furnishings, books, dress goods for the little ones and in many cases a barrel of flour will be sent. which will help the family well through the winter. As nine-tenths of the citizens use natural gas for fuel, the old custom of sending a load of coal on Christmas day has been abandoned and some other article, which comes into daily consumption, sent in its place. The retail as well as the wholesale men show that much more money is being expended than usual. Trimining homes with evergreen promises to be carried to a greater extent than in any former year. At a number of establishments large numbers of women are employed stringing evergreens.

Papils' Recital.

The annual musical entertainment given by Mrs. Eugenia Thompson and her pupils at Y. M. C. A. Hall last Friday night was largely attended. The stage was handsomey decorated and applause and flowers were The Manufacture and Sale of

Over 97,000 "FISCHER PIANOS"

IS AN INDEX OF PUBLIC OPINION.

We have just received a large shipment of these beautiful instruments, and would advise you to see them before making a selection.

"They Last a Lifetime."

D. H. Baldwin & Co.

95, 97 and 99 NORTH PENNSYLVANIA STRE T.

THE GOVERNOR'S DEBT

TIA OBLIGATION EARLY.

Disposition to Make Appropriation First Week of the Session-Meeting of the Committees.

The Senate committees, as recently announced, will meet to-morrow at the Denison House for the purpose of organizing for the work that is to come before the Legislature. Nothing that is now done, of course, has any legal effect, but will have when confirmed by the committees after the Senate is organized. The Democratic members, therefore, will not be missed if they are absent, although they will have the right, if they desire, to attend. Democrats will not have much of a hand in shaping legislation for the next two years.

Among the first things that the Legislature will have to do is to stop the interest upon the money that Governor Matthews borrowed for the payment of the troops called out to suppress disorder in the State during the strike. There is a disposition among the party leaders to insist that this appropriation be made in the first week of the Legislature, in order that it may be gotten out of the way. There is no opposition to paying the bills that then accrued, including the money that Governor Matthews borrowed, but it is believed that any temporizing with the appropriation would reflect upon the courage of the party in power, and since the appropriation must be made it is well to have it made quickly and on plain business principles. The moral effect of this support of constituted authority would be heightened, it is believed, upon the element that caused the disorder, and the news would be sent to all the world that the Legislature had not only made the appropriation without quibble, but had done it as one of its first acts, thus committing the authorities to precedent that all lawlessness must be dealt with vigorously and at once. It is probable that this appropriation will be made as early in the session as the one for the expenses of the Legis-

A topic of wide moment is the apportion-ment of the State. A great deal of interest is now centering in the congressional apportionment, and nearly every member of the Legislature and a few who have the size of local leaders have formulated bills for this political division. But it has been demonstrated that it is quite possible to divide the State in such a manner as to protect the unit of 43,000 voters, so that no district should have over 46,000 or under 40,000. This is paring very closely and fairly to the unit, and would give the party carrying the State by 5,000 or less seven out of the thirteen members of Congress. If the party winning has from 7,000 to 10,000 plurality it would elect eight of the thirteen. Under the law the apportionment must be made upon the enumeration of voters of 1889, but it is not probable that the Legislature will shut its eyes to the great increase of population in the gas belt. Marion county has now enough voters to constitute a congressional district by itself, and it is probable that it will either be set off to itself or will be joined to one small county, probably Hancock. Madison, the third county of the district, now has 13,000 voters and needs a better representation in the halls of the State Legislature. It is applied to one Sanatar and two Represents. entitled to one Senator and two Representatives, but has now only one Representative and has a joint Senator with Grant county, which, as in the case of Madison, has enough votes to constitute a senatorial dis-trict. It is probable that the Sixth and Ninth congressional districts, in which the Democrats sought to throw all the Repub-lican voters that they could, will be divided. There is some apprehension in the Second district for fear that Lawrence county will be taken from that district in order to strengthen some other district, but it is said about Republican headquarters that there is no demand for portions of this district among the leaders of other districts who would be beneficiaries of the change.

The fee and salary bill will be one of the subjects of greatest interest treated by the Legislature. The leaders have committed themselves to a salary system, do-ing away with the enticements of fees. The Democrats sought, in the bill that they passed, to break down the Republican organization in every Republican county making the salaries so small that the fices would not be desirable, but the Republicans have not shown any disposition to seek revenge. The aim is to present a bill founded on information secured from county officials under pressure and sover-eignty of law, if necessary, which will give amount of business done.

the officers of each county a proper compensation on the score of population and There have been two suggestions in regard to the benevolent institutions, which are to be reorganized. One is to intrust the appointment of the trustees of the several institutions to the State Board of Charities, but this is not held to be feasible by any considerable number of the legislators. The other plan is to constitute the majority of one institution of Republicans and the next of Democrats, to be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Legislature or the Senate. Besides this reform there will come up for discussion the prison contract labor system, making a minimum price of pay for convict labor. There will be some attention paid to the reform of the tax law along the lines of desirable amendments laid down by the commission. There will be no salient changes in this law. The recommendations of the commissioners have met the approval

of the Governor. Policemen on the Levee.

Superintendent Powell and his men kept a watchful eye on the saloon keepers yesterday. No arrests were made, but the down-town proprietors were unusually wary. Considerable trouble was experienced with those liquor dealers who have restaurants attached to their saloons. Complaint was made last night of Henry Stegensier, proprietor of the old Henry Smith restairant, at No. 39 North Illinois street. Patrolinen Slate and Panse occupied the place the entire day, and say that the proprietor was exceedingly uncivil. Early in the day he conceived the idea of moving the spittoons outside the screens so that the officers, during moments of expectoration, were comthat Stegemeier's scheme was to sell liquor during these intervals.

Evans Woolen on Bimetallism. Evans Woolen delivered a lecture yesterday before the Progress Club on "A Preliminary Word as to Bimetallism." The name of the paper was a misnomer, as it was an argument against the condition commonly termed bimetallism. He said the general term bimetallism comprises national and international bimetallism. the former Mr. Bland is an exponent. The latter, he said, is divisible into concur-rent circulation bimetallism and alternate standard bimetallism. Mr. Woolen contended that, for the reason that legislation cannot control value, the two metals can-not be made to circulate coccurrently, even though the most important nations agree on a mint ratio. All agree as to the possibility of an alternate standard, he said. Its adoption is purely a matter of expediency, as to which the speaker expressed no opin-

Causes for Divorce. New York Evening Post.

Grounds for the divorce of wives in Japan are reduced to seven fixed causes, in which most serious incentives are outbreaks of disobedience or temper against a father We Do Not

Wish to have nearly so many fine cloths on hand as now, when we invoice in January.

We offer to Ladies, who desire to make up wraps or children's clothing, any cloth they may desire at wholesale prices. This includes handsome Silk Vestings of which we have an overstock.

KAHN TAILORING CO

22 and 24 East Washington St.

A Surprise to Our Friends

SCHRADER'S

EXCLUSIVE CHINA STORE.

We are again in it. After a short vacation we have purchased our old store from Messrs. Delfinger & Son, at a great sacrifice, and we are now prepared to give hig bargains EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, until further notice. It is our desire, if possible, to wind up this business at the expiration of the lease, and will now commence to reduce stock. Everything in our line must go, hine China Sets, Cut Glass. Bric-a-Brac, Toilet Sets and Holiday Goods generally. Now is the time to call and see what you can save. It will certainly pay you to get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. We will sell fine goods very cheap, because, under the circumstances, we can well afford to do it. Besides, our expenses are nothing as compared to others in our line of business.

Another special reduction on White China for painters.

72 and 74 East Washington Street.

CHRISTMAS

Fine Books, Bibles, Books in Sets, Albums, Books in dainty bindings, Calendars, Gold Pens, Fountain Pens, etc. See what we offer for Christmas.

CATHCART, CLELAND & CO., 6 East Washington St

"A BRIGHT HOME MAKES A MERRY HEART." JOY TRAVELS ALONG WITH

SAPOLIO

Lump and

Crushed Coke

INDIANAPOLIS GAS COMPANY.

TICKETS TO BE HAD AT

49 South Pennsylvania Street

HEARTH

"Baked on the floor of the

oven." Parrott & Taggart

make it. Ask your grocer

The finest seed and Havana

DESCHLER'S

Opposite Postoffice and Bates

At both these places you'll also find

a specially choice line of Cigars

handsomely put up for the holidays.

In Cutlery, Carvers, Pocket

Knives and Table Cutlery.

LILLY & STALNAKER

64 East Washington Street.

House Cigar Stand.

Cigar sold in Indianapolis.

PRINCE ALBERT

You'll find it at

FOR SALB

BREAD

or mother-in-law; jealousy is next in imor mother-in-law; jealousy is next in importance; annoying in any wise the peace of the husband's kinsmen, gossip and overloud talking and quarreling at home, stealing and leprosy are mentioned also as just reasons for legal procedure against a wife. Apparently no question of property on the wife's side or provision for her future support are considered and the father always takes the children, which is a plain injustice. On the whole, however, reasons for divorce in Japan are not more frivolous divorce in Japan are not more frivolous than in many other countries that esteem themselves vastly her superior in point of civilization. In Italy and South Carolina only of all our States, is death alone the legal dissolution of marriage vows. Our common plea of incompatibility of temper is certainly synonymous with the first four Japanese causes. In Massachusetts and Mississippi the habitual use of opium permits divorce. In France a man who calls his wife canaille in the presence of her children, or the wife who, for no apparently good reason, refuses to accompany her husband to the theater can be brought to the divorce court. In Portugal a wife may not publish her literary work without her husband's consent, and both in France and Portugal a wife can be forced to accompany her husband on any and every fourney he takes, provided he does not go beyond the boundaries of the country. Certainly, then, Japan can improve her di-vorce laws very slightly by studying those of her sister nations, and, as a Japanese wife can, in turn, divorce her husband who thrusts an unpleasant mother-in-law on her there seems no need of deploring

her condition. Suggestion to Cleveland. Philadelphia North American. Extend the civil-service rules to the presidency and the Cabinet, remove the incumbents only for inefficiency or other just cause, and how long would Cleveland and Gresham remain in office?

Why the Bank Failed. Philadelphia North American. The Needles National Eank of California has closed its doors. A stitch in time might have saved it, sew the depositors say, but the directors pinned their faith on bad loans and away she went.

Dunlap's Celebrated Hats. The best Hats made. Silk, Derby and Soft. Seaton's Hat Store, 27 North Penn-

Insure your home in the Glens Falls. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

are sufficiently burdensome without the additional trouble, often experienced, of knowing NOT what you Send for one of our shopping lists.

NOVELTIES A SPECIALTY.

Julius C. Walk,

Leading Jewelers. 12 East Washington St. Store open every evening.

The trustees of the Central Indiana Hos-

pital for Insane, Indianapolis, will receive sealed bids for steam heating for the new laundry building at said hospital, bids to be opened at 2 p. m., Thursday, Dec. 20, 1894, at the trustees' office at the hospital. Plans and specifications for said steam heating can be seen at the office of Adolph Scherrer, architect, Indianapolis. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. TRUSTEES CENTRAL INDIANA HOSPITAL.

A Handsome Rug

Always makes a desirable Holiday Present. We have everything up to the largest floor centers.

for it.

A CUT

ALBERT GALL

CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, DRAPERIES

17 and 19 West Washington Street. Manufactures of Grilles and Fret work. Estimates made on architects' drawings.